Orofacial Pain Multiple Choice Questions

Dental (odontogenic) pain

More than one answer may be correct. Select all that apply.

1. Risk factors for acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis include:
   a) Smoking
   b) Poor oral hygiene
   c) Immunosuppression
   d) Stress
   e) All of the above

2. The most appropriate analgesic for pericoronitis providing it is not contraindicated is:
   a) paracetamol
   b) co-codamol
   c) codeine phosphate
   d) ibuprofen
   e) diclofenac

3. The osmolality theory of dental pain elicits an action potential in which pulpal fibres?
   a) A delta fibres
   b) A beta fibres
   c) A gamma fibres
   d) C fibres
   e) D fibres

4. Which of the following conditions is more commonly known as a ‘dry socket’?
   a) acute pulpitis
   b) periapical periodontitis
   c) alveolar osteitis
   d) pericoronitis
   e) acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis

5. Select from the following list materials suitable as temporary restorative materials for carious teeth:
   a) amalgam
   b) composite
   c) glass ionomer cement
   d) zinc oxide eugenol
   e) compomer

6. Pericoronitis can be managed with:
   a) antibiotics
   b) alvogel
   c) analgesia
   d) tooth extraction
   e) root canal treatment
Persistent pain after dental surgery
More than one answer may correct. Select all that apply.

7. From the following list select the most common cause of chronic orofacial pain
   a) chronic periodontitis
   b) trigeminal neuralgia
   c) temporomandibular disorders
   d) cluster headaches
   e) glossopharyngeal neuralgia

8. Short-lasting unilateral neuralgiaform conjunctival irritation and tearing (SUNCT) is characterized by which of the following symptoms?
   a) unilateral pain
   b) bilateral pain
   c) burning pain
   d) electric pain
   e) aching pain

9. From the following list select those complications that can occur with Temporal arteritis?
   a) Acute sinusitis
   b) Paralysis of ipsilateral facial nerve
   c) Parasthesia of ipsilateral Trigeminal nerve's maxillary division
   d) Pulpitis of ipsilateral maxillary molar teeth
   e) Vision loss

10. From the following list select those conditions which can result in peripheral secondary neuropathies.
    a) Malignancy
    b) Parkinson's disease
    c) Multiple Sclerosis
    d) HIV
    e) all of the above

11. Which of the following medicines are commonly used to treat neuropathic pain?
    a) Mirtazapine
    b) Fluoxetine
    c) Oxycodone
    d) Gabapentin
    e) Pregabalin

12. Select from the following statements those applicable to Atypical odontalgia.
    a) characterized by dull aching pain
    b) characterized by sharp, shooting pain
    c) never spreads to the adjacent teeth
    d) usually affected by testing tooth and surrounding tissues with thermal or electrical stimuli
    e) has no clear radiographical findings

Recent advancements in Temporomandibular Disorders (TMDs)
More than one answer may correct. Select all that apply.

13. Decreased COMT activity increases pain sensitivity through increased levels of circulating catecholamines activating which adrenergic receptors?
    a) §1
    b) §2
    c) §3
    d) §1+§2
    e) §2+§3

14. Protracted or excessive mechanical stress can result in the production of free radicals through which mechanisms?
    a) microbleeding into joint space
    b) haemolytic fission
    c) inhibition of neuropeptide release
    d) phospholipid catabolism
    e) hypoxia-reperfusion injury

15. Red flag signs and symptoms that might suggest a more sinister condition mimicking TMDs include:
    a) ipsilateral lymphadenopathy
    b) anterior disc displacement without reduction
    c) cranial nerve dysfunction
    d) unilateral myofascial pain
    e) all of the above

16. Which of the following medications have shown promising results in the last three years for the management of myofascial pain?
    a) citirazine
    b) EMLA
    c) NDMA blocker
    d) propanol
    e) gabapentin

17. Which of the following terms should no longer be used to describe TMDs?
    a) temporomandibular joint dysfunction
    b) osteoarthritis
    c) tmj
    d) arthralgia
    e) facial arthromyalgia

18. Anchored disc phenomenon is suggested when the articular disc is adhered to:
    a) articular eminence
    b) glenoid fossa
    c) tendon attachment of lateral pterygoid
    d) condylar head
    e) tympanic plate
Trigeminal neuralgia

Select one correct answer.

19. Which of the following statements with regards to the epidemiology of TN is true?
   a) Misdiagnosis is a significant problem associated with collecting epidemiological data for TN
   b) Recent epidemiological studies show a decrease in the incidence of TN
   c) TN has an annual incidence in the UK of between 4 – 5 per 1 million population
   d) TN is most common in the 40 – 50 years age group
   e) TN predominantly effects males

20. Which of the following symptoms is not a recognised feature of classical Trigeminal Neuralgia?
   a) Light touch provokes the pain
   b) Pain occurs across two divisions of the Trigeminal Nerve
   c) Severe, shooting pain lasting around 30 seconds
   d) The initial attack of the pain was clearly memorable
   e) The pain occurs in conjunction with facial flushing

21. With regards to the pathophysiology of Trigeminal Neuralgia, which of the following statements is true?
   a) Most cases of TN are associated with previous Herpes virus infection
   b) Radiological imaging confirms the presence of neuronal damage
   c) The “refractory period” is associated with sodium influx into the neurones
   d) TN is caused in most cases by neuronal damage caused by multiple sclerotic plaques
   e) TN is precipitated by injury to the trigeminal axons peripherally

22. Which of the following medicines used to treat trigeminal neuralgia is currently considered first choice for oral therapy?
   a) Carbamazepine
   b) Lamotrigine
   c) Oxcarbazepine
   d) Phenytoin
   e) Pregabalin

23. Which surgical technique is considered to provide the longest pain free duration following treatment?
   a) Balloon decompression
   b) Gamma knife® surgery
   c) Microvascular decompression
   d) Peripheral cryotherapy
   e) Radiofrequency thermocoagulation
